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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. BEE Building Farnam and Seventeenth Sta.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. 88. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending July 20th, 1889, was as follows:

 Sunday, July 14.
 18,862

 Monday, July 15.
 18,573

 Tuesday, July 16.
 18,563

 Wednesday, July 17.
 18,563

 Thursday, July 18.
 18,560

 Priday, July 19.
 18,572

 Saturday, July 20.
 18,583

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my resence this 20th day of July, A. D. 1889. [Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. [Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas. | 55.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Date. Bee for the month of June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,034 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888, 18,936 copies; for December, 1888, 18,232 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,586 copies; for March, 1889, 18,564 copies; for April, 1880, 18,556 copies; for May, 1880, 18,600 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

orn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE union depot will not be allowed to go to sleep this time.

THE slipshod manner in which the street car companies are laying their tracks on certain paved streets should not be tolerated.

THE Canadian and Southern Pacific roads have locked horns over differentials. There is no danger, however, that they will gore each other.

SOUTH DAKOTA is threatened with an important election every year under the proposed constitution. What a popular state Dakota will be with politicians and office-seekers.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY, of star-route fame, has just been arrested in New York City for cortempt of court. Colonel Ingersoll's services, however, will not be necessary to get him out of this scrape.

THE Elkhorn valley may in truth lay claim to the title of being called the garden of Nebraska. Its magnificent rops were never excelled, and the prospects for a rich harvest are highly encouraging.

THE floods have played havoc with the homes and property of hundreds of farmers in West Virginia, and that state will now have something more serious to think of than counting last fall's election returns.

BEDS of terra cotta clav are said to have been discovered near Toneka This is an important find that will soon develop into a great industry. There are but few terra cotta beds in the country, and Topeka will have a very extensive region to supply.

It is proposed that the citizens of New York shall raise three millions to meet the expenses necessary for the next world's exposition. That is, that New York City will soon pass around the hat for the country at large to con--tribute the requisite amount.

THE fact that Secretary Tracy has signed a contract for the construction of another war vessel at the Union Iron works at San Francisco, would indicate that the navy department can not be dissatisfied, as charged, with the work done by that firm in building the cruiser Charlestown.

THE Mormon has been read out of citizenship in Idaho. He will neither be allowed to vote, to hold office or to sit on a jury if Idaho comes into the union under the constitution now being drafted. Under such disabilities Mormonism in Idaho is likely to wither and perish in a short time. .

JOHN CHINAMAN will now be allowed to pass through the United States in transit to foreign countries. The treasury department has seen fit to sustain Attorney General Miller's ruling. This will settle a much-vexed question and relieve the country of the embarrassment which arose over the interpretation of the Chinese exclusion law.

WOMAN suffrage has not fared any better in Montana than it has in Nebraska or any other state. Every proposition brought forward to give the women of the new state the right to vote and hold office has received a very cold reception at the hands of the delegates to the constitutional convention. But of course the women of Montana are not in the least disappointed. Only a very small fraction of their number want to go into politics.

A MYSTERIOUS disappearance of four hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars paid by the treasury a few months ago to the Creek commissioners has been giving President Harrison and the cabinet no end of worry. An investigation has been ordered and the government will satisfy itself whether the money has been misappropriated by these agents who were to pay over the funds to the Indians. If it be shown that the commissioners converted this sum to their own use, not only will the government be scandalized, but the theft will be recorded as one of the boldest and most shameless in the history of this country.

profit in the exposition, and hence New TALKING OF REVOLT. York may be expected to make a very There is alleged to be a combination among republican members of congress

from the south to attempt to elect an

independent candidate for speaker.

The actuating influence is said to be

dissatisfaction with the manner in

which the president has dispensed the

patronage in the south. The instigator

and leader of this proposed revolt is

Congressman Brower, of North Caro-

ina, and he has publicly announced

that he is a candidate for the speaker-

ship. In this way this statement has only

just attained national notoriety. We

find Mr. Brower described as a compara-

tively young man, a native of North

Carolina, who has been a candidate of

the republican party for various offices

since 1872. He is a farmer and tobacco

manufacturer. After several efforts to

be elected to congress, in which he was

defeated by only small majorities, he

finally had his ambition rewarded by

being elected to the last congress and

that the congressional career of Mr.

Brower has been particularly

notable or brilliant. He is cred-

ited with having been attentive to

his duties, but he was not a conspicu-

ous member of the last congress, and

neither his achievements nor the exhi-

bition of any striking ability give him

any warrant for aspiring to the speak-

There are seventeen republican rep-

resentatives from south of the Potomac,

and if a majority of them were to com-

bine upon any project they could make

themselves troublesome and embarrass

the situation. The republican major-

ity in the next house can not exceed

eight, and it may not be more than

seven. Therefore, any eight republican

members of that body who should con-

spire to attempt the carrying out of

some scheme of their own concocting

could make a great deal of mischief.

There is extremely little probability,

however, of any such combine being

made. Thus far Mr. Brower appears to

be playing alone. Congressman Houk,

of Tennessee, was reported to favor the

scheme of the North Carolina represen-

tative, but he has repudiated the sug-

gestion, saying that he is a republican

from principle. It is not to be doubted

that most or all of the other re-

publican congressmen from the south

will refuse to join the proposed

revolt against their party. They can

not fail to see that such a proceeding

would be disastrous to all hope of re-

claiming any portion of the south from

democratic domination, at least for

many years. If southern republicans

proclaim hostility to the administra-

tion and conspire to embarrass and

worry their party representatives in

congress, simply for the reason that the

spoils have not been distributed in

their section to their liking, obviously

republican effort in the south might as

well cease. It could not be expected to

make any headway against such a state

It is quite probable there is some dis-

satisfaction among southern republi-

cans with the manner in which the

president has dispensed the patronage

in the south. This was to have been

expected, and very likely under no cir-

cumstances -could the president have

avoided creating some displeasure. He

has been unable to prevent this among

northern republicans, and the task of

trying to satisfy those of the south was

far more difficult. But southern re-

publicans could make no more serious

mistake than to subject themselves to

the charge of being republicans

only for the spoils, and as un-

doubtedly only a very small number of

them are so, a very general repudiation

of the scheme of Mr. Brower can very

safely be predicted. Meanwhile he

will doubtless not lack all the encourage-

ment from the opponents of the repub

lican party which they can find oppor-

THE COST OF BOOMING.

The Republican claims to have

drummed up five hundred and fifty-one

subscribers at Lincoln who are willing

to take the sheet on trial for ten cents

a week, delivered by carrier. If this is

true it is not a very flattering testimo-

nial to the financial management of the

concern, nor encouraging to its stock-

holders. If everyone of these probation

patrons can be induced to pay for his

paper, the receipts from Lincoln would

aggregate fifty-five dollars and ten

cents a week, of which at least fifteen

dollars would be retained by the

carriers, and eighteen dollars by

the man who has charge of

the boys and does the collecting,

leaving twenty-eight dollars and ten

cents to pay for thirty-eight hundred

and fifty-seven papers, of which thirty-

three hundred and six are eight-page

and five hundred and fifty-one twelve-

page. In other words, the Republican

does not get back enough to pay for

the blank paper it has used. At that

rate it only remains a question of a few

months before the concern goes into

hands of another receiver. That in-

evitable outcome, of course, does not

concern the people, who pay their dimes

at the end of each week, and that

large class who never told the can-

vasser that they intended to pay.

But the dupes who pay five dollars in

advance, because the paper is offered

at half price, may be concerned should

the receiver find himself unable to

liquidate the liabilities to prepaid sub-

THE FIGHT IS ON.

New York has entered upon an or-

ganized effort to secure the exposition

which is to commemorate the discovery

of America. A large meeting was held

on Thursday to start the movement, and

from now on until congress determines

where the international fair shall be

held New Yorkers will devote much of

their energy to the effort to convince

the country that the metropolis is the

only city in the country where

the exposition can be properly and

profitably held. It is contem-

plated to raise a fund of three

million dollars, which ought to be a

very easy matter since all the business

interests of New York would be enor-

mously benefitted. "New York," re-

cently remarked the Sun, "does not

waste money on vain show, but when it

sees a profitable investment it has the

millions to put up." There will be big

scribers.

tunity to give.

of affairs.

ership.

generous bid for it. Meantime Chicago is not idle. The council has authorized the mayor to appoint a committee of one hundred citizens whose duty it will be to obtain subscriptions to a fund, keen public interest worked up, and get Chicago's claims properly before congress. It is proposed to raise a million dollars, but if New York raises three doubtless the western metropolis will put up an equal amount. A site for the exposition has already been designated and the contest Chicago will wage will not lack in energy and interest. It is likely to be assisted in congress by a very generous western support and New York may find Chicago a much more formidable rival than Washington.

As to Washington, her people appear to be entirely confident of the result. Doubtless a considerable number of congressmen are already committed in re-elected to the next. It is not recorded favor of holding the exposition at the national capital, and the committee of promotion is actively engaged in working up public sentiment. An important disadvantage to Washington, however, is her inability to compete with the other cities financially, and when New York and Chicago go to congress with their offers of millions to insure the success of the exposition some of those who are pledged to the national capital may find it expedient to recant.

> There is promise of a highly interesting contest, with a by no means unfavorable prospect for the western city.

NO HALF-WAY BUSINESS. Our business men, who, of course, comprise bankers, merchants, manufacturers and real estate men, must not allow Qmaha to be outdone this year in the impending annual exposition. Kansas City, Minnenpolis, St. Paul and Sioux City have made their fairs, winter carnivals and corn palaces profitable. They have not only drawn upon the region tributary to them, and reaped a golden harvest from thousands of visitors, but they have advertised their enterprise and public spirit far and wide and attracted capital from abroad.

It goes without saying that Omaha can do what others have done in the way of public exhibits and entertainments. No time is to be lost, however, if we want to succeed this year. Our business men must not only promptly and energetically co-operate with the men upon whom devolves the management of Merchants' Week, but they must also exhibit public spirit by liberal subscriptions. It would be far better to abandon the projected demonstrations altogether than to disgrace Omaha by a second-rate display. What is worth doing is worth well doing. Omaha must either improvise an imposing exhibition of her commercial resources and manufacturing industries, or let the Merchants' Week project drop. We must supplement the trades parades and exhibitions of our wares with brilliant and varied pageantry and that will impress and Omaha during merchants week. Otherwise, it would be better to postpone our entire fair and exposition programme indefinitely. Omaha has never done anything by halves and she cannot afford to do so this year.

There is no time to be lost and there should be no need of coaxing our business men into signing the necessary funds.

THE information that the free deivery system of the Omaha postoffice is to be improved and accelerated by the addition of new carriers will be received with great satisfaction. Of all the men in the employ of the postoffice department of this city, the mail carriers are the most faithful and tireless workers. It is not uncommon for these public servants to be called upon to cover large suburban districts daily, making their task a difficut one. The increased territory taken into the city limits recently, coupled with the fact that Omaha possesses a rapidly growing population, makes the present carrier force wholly inadequate. It would not be asking too much of the department to increase in the number of letter carriers fully one-third in order to insure a prompt delivery all over the city.

THE appraisers of the postoffice site have met, listened 'to a horde of claimants, and adjourned to hear from the Folsom claimants on August 27, 1889. By September, 1890, they will probably be ready to make their final adjustment with the Folsom claimants and Mr. Hitchcock. By January 1, 1891, we confidently expect that the clouds will be removed from all the titles and about the time President Harrison is inaugurated for a second time, the plans will be ready for the approval of the next secretary of the treasury. This provoking and damaging delay and red tape proceedure is directly chargeable, of course, to E. Rosewater and Alvin Saunders.

THERE is a loud call going up for some action of congress when it shall convene to lessen the duty on sugar and so break the power of the sugar monopoly. This question is no longer one of free trade or protection, but one in which a prime necessary of life has been tampered with for the sole gain of a selfish syndicate of refiners. Congress will not be able to dodge the question and the people of the country will expect from it an early recognition of the danger and a prompt remedy to check the baleful influence of the sugar trust.

OUR amiable contemporary the World is not as inquisitive as it used to be as to where the responsibilty lies for the delay in the new postoffice construction.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The marriage of the daughter of the Prince of Wales is not likely to be a happy political stroke. The first announcement, that the queen would herself assume the expense of setting up the nuptial pair in an appropriate style of housekeeping, turns out to have been untrue, and the British taxpayer is expected to make another of the "royal marriage grants" which are so painfully familiar to him. This aspect of the marriage disgusts the British democracy, while the British aristocracy is repelled by the possibility that the fruit of it may be a future ruler of Great Britain. Princess

Louise, who was much further out of the | for Arctic laurels, until the goal has been line of succession than Princess Louise of Wales, and so much better entitled to please herself in the matter of her marriage, did an unpopular act in marrying a subject, though the heir to the Bulk-dom of Argyll is a much more considerable person than the Earl of Fife. Probably the most unfortunate thing for royalty as an institution in England is the prolific character of the reigning family. Queen Victoria and her descendants have overdone the besiness of providing the country with princessess and princelings of various degress of highness. There are too many possible successors to the throne. If there were a throne in each of the three kingdoms and one in every colony of the empire, the Victorian brood is numerous enough to fill them all and still call for more. If, in view of this great surplus of royalty, Queen Victoria had been endowed with sagacious liberality, she would have provided for the younger limbs of her too far spreading family tree out of her own huge purse, which is variously set down at from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. In this way she might have spared the institution of royality the frequent and damaging shocks which it now receives from the popular remonstrances against each new grant proposed in parliament, for the benefit of some one or other of her children, their husbands or their wives, their coildren and their children's children, to the third and fourth generation.

Boulangism dies hard, but its ultimate denise scems assured. Every new effort of he demagogue who represents it is a step in his direction. It derives much of its anination from the support given it by the imperialists and legitimists, though their interests are wholly distinct and antagonistic. The triumph of Boulangism means revolution, the overthrow of the republic, and either out of the one they respectively hope to pull an emperor or a king, or upon the ruins of the other reconstruct the empire or the kingdom. So long as in any form the republic endures there is no possibility of nonarcuial success, but if, with or without the aid of independents and legitimists, Boulanger can pull down the republic they will have at least an equal chance to set up anew one of the other of their old discarded structures The entire opposition to the republic is playing the game of Boulanger, though only the communists, socialists and radicals are sincere in their support of that wretched, selfish demagogue.

A short time ago Don Carlos asserted his right to throne of France, and made the Prince de Valori his accredited representative. Since then he has written a letter to M. Duburg, who has been one of the most trusted agents of the Comte de Chambord, which has just got into print, and which contains some interesting paragraphs. Don Carlos says that he looks to his uncie's illustrious example to aid him in directing the affairs of the two king loms. "The party of the revolution is in this year 1889 celebrating the revolt of a hundred years ago against God's rights. We, who have the happiness or being faithful to our traditions of a thousand years, make answer to the centenary in the consoling words that Christ used to the humble men of Paray-le-Monial." does not quote these consoling words, which ware not to be found in any gospel known to the new testa ment critics, though probably familiar to devout French royalists, but goes on: "I wish to unite with the French Catholics in rendering public homage to the Sacred Heart, even as I commemorated in Spain the thirteenth centenary of King Recaredo's conversion. It is constantly made evident that God entertain the people who come to protects these two glorious nations." The letter shows much faith, and even more nope-in fact, an almost heroic those great virtues. It is also very devout; for if Don Carlos believes, as he doubtless goes, that the interests of the house of Bourbon are especially a care of the Divine Being, he must often have forced upon him the lesson that Divine Providence is inserutable and moves in mysterious ways.

> The drawing together of Russia and Servis is becoming of serious importance. Directly upon the demonstration of favor shown to M. Persiani, the Russian minister to Servia. at the ancintment of young King Alexander. come stories of Russian officers going to Bel grade and of Russian munitions and pontons being sent to Bessarabia and the mouth of the Danube. There is not at present, how ever, the slightest danger of war. There is no question at assue which could provoke hostilities, and the armies are not in a position for the declaration of war. But the Rus sian propaganda in Servia is evidently to be pushed to the utmost, and in Bosnia and in parts of Austria the appeals to Slav feelings are to be kept up. The regents, by their threats against King Milan, forbidding his re turn to Servia, their close watch upon the young monarch, and their favor to pro-Russian demonstrations play their part. Possi bly some day trouble may come in the shape of the overthrow of the young king in the interest of the pretender, Prince Karageorgevics, who is relied upon by his adherents to unite Bosnia and Herzegovina to Ser via. That would certainly bring war, but his plan is as yet only a dream of the future.

The elections for members of the provincial diets of Bohemia and Galicia issued in results that have much significance. In Bohemia there has long been considerable antagonism between the Czech and German elements of the population. The former have stood for a greater measure of local control of local affairs, while the latter have been thorough imperialists. An attempt was made to stave off the struggle between the two nationalities and the two policies by uniting all the great landed proprietors in a common party, irrespective of the differences mentioned, but this failed completely, and the election was contested as a fight between Czech and German, between home rule and imperial domination The battle resulted in a great triumph for the "Young Czech" party, under Count Taufe, which carried twenty-nine out of forty-nine seats-of gain of twenty-three seats. The Germans are naturally cast down over their defeat, and the imperial government is reported to be much conerned over the prospect of a demand for a Bohemian constitution drawn on the lines of that granted to Hungary. Count Taafe, indeed, has all along held out this consummation as the thing to be striven for, though he may not find it so easy to reach as he naintained it was before the election. In Galicia, too, the nobility lost five seats to their opponents, and in the next diet of the province the unprecedented spectacle will be presented of seven members taking their seats as peasants, elected by a peasants' party.

An expedition with the purpose of reaching the North Pole will set out from Norway next year. There is plenty of money behind the enterprise. Mr. Gamel, the mer chant who fitted out the little party which crossed Greenland last summer under Dr. Nansen, is its chief capitalist. About \$100, 000 has been subscribed, and more can be had if needed. Dr. Nansen has accepted the command, and for the next few months he will be a busy young man. He has to write a book on his adventures in Greenland, to be published in Europe and this country. He has to superintend building a stout little vessel for the North Pole. The North Pole quest is a mania that will probably afflict daring young spirits eager

reached and photographed. If it is ever attained, it will probably be by a small expedition of picked men in charge of a leader like Nansen, who has plenty of dash, vigor, strength and intelligence. If next season proves to be an unfavorable ice year, the expedition may return to a vait a more hopeful occasion; but if Nansen, finely equipped, has such a chance to steam as far north as Leigh Smith enjoyed on some of his trips to Franz Josef's Land, he will be likely to make a notable Arctic journey whether he fetches

the Pole or not. Within the last two months, if the reports conveyed from China are true, not less than seventy thousand persons have been drowned or burned to death in the empire. The horror of the Conemaugh disaster becomes insignificant, so far as loss of life was concerned, when compared with the terrible floods that devastated large districts in the Chinese provinces, and now comes the news of a recent fire at Lu Chow, which burned for twenty-three hours, destroyed 87,000 dwellings and caused the loss of 1,800 lives, no less than 1,200 persons baving burned in the flames. Should these calamities continue to follow upon each other's heels even the population of China, great as it is, would soon be swept away. The loss of 70,000 people out of a population of 120,000,000 may seem small by comparison, but 70,000 in two months would mean 420,000 in twelve months, and from present indications it would seem as though the percentage of loss from calamities of all kinds, including the periodical famine, would be maintained if not increased.

The tact of the shah was demonstrated be cond question at Birmingham, England, When he stepped on the platform the crowd fairly mobbed him. He took in the situation at a glance, smiled, and readily responded to the requests of scores of men and women to shake hands with him. Had he been a European, says one London journal, instead of an distern sovereign, he cound not have shown himself more apt to comprehend the free and good-natured spirit of an English crowd. No one wonders at his ability to rule Persia. When he went to Sheffield, on entering the station, after listening to an address of welcome, he found the waiting-room packed with presents for him, the gifts of the various local manufacturers. There were fishing rods, tackle of all kinds, a marvellous variety of artificial flies, minnows, and other small ware, all put up in handsome boxes. The shah, through Prince Malcom Khan, expressed his thanks and said the presents would be put on exhibition in Persia, and would be a kind of educational aid to his people, and let them see what ingenious and useful things the English can pro-

Professor Sayee, who spent last winter in Egypt investigating some newly discovered archives, says that from these records we earn that more than fourteen hundred years before Christ, and a century before the exodus of the Jews from Egypt, there was active literary intercourse between Babylon. Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and eastern Cappadocia. This intercourse was carried on through the Babylonian language and the complicated Babylonian script, showing that all over the civilized east there must have been libraries and schools where this language and literature were taught. Babylonian, at that time, must have been as much the language of diplomacy and cultivated society as French in our day.

Another Confession Needed. Chicago News. Horse-Thief Woodruff should come to the front and confess what is the real trouble in the late domain of the late Wilbur F. Storey.

Delicate Newspaper Repartee Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Ohio is getting more wind than it knows that to do with.-Philadelphia Times. Well, shut your big mouth or point it else-

Chicago Times, Pompadour foulards are in vogue for sumner morning toilets, although if the weather is favorable it is permissible to run the lawn mower in your shirt-sleeves. The Difference. Philadelphia Press.

Chicago Fashion Notes.

The poet and the politician Are nearly of a stripe; For one is always piping lays While the other is laying pipes. The Lunch Trust. Kansas City Times,

A trust to control free lunches has been formed in New York. Trusts for 1 o'clock m. lunches have been formed by the bright literary geniuses of the various large cities for years. They are the only trusts which can be classed as necessary evils. A New York Idea.

Boston Globe. In view of the highly explosive properties f Gotham's streets, the New York World suggests that the citizens make parachutes a

portion of their costume. In this way it is hoped that when a contingent of good people are blown up sky-high they will be able to spread out their parachutes and sail gracefully back to mother earth again. The Decay of Kentucky Chivalry.

Chicago Herald. Is the "chivalry" of old Kentucky dying out? In a court room the other day one Kentucky gentleman called another Kentucky gentleman "a har," yet he was not shot through with the revolver which "chivalry" always carries for such emergencies, nor rupped open with the regulation bowie knife. He was merely knocked down with a vulgar wooden chair,

WORK OF THE WITS.

Texas Siftings: A scriptural quotation by disgusted law students-"Hang all the law and the profits." Chicago Tribune: Actor (looking through

eep-hole in curtain)- Big crowd for such a

not night as this. Kearney Enterprise: The punch has made John L. Sullivan's fame. Therefore it is needless to ask him to stop drinking. Gloomy manager (who knows just how

much money there is in the house)-Yes. If

the theater was on fire you couldn't keep the dead-heads out. Boston Transcript: A great man is happlest when he can sit down and write his memoirs and forget all mean things he knows about himself.

Boston Courier: "Doctor, how do you find your patient to-day?" "Oh, Mr. Jones, he is no worse " "Do you anticipate a fatal result!" "Fatal result! Well, medicine never failed to do its work yet." Kearney Enterprise: Monk-"I saw Smith

out to-day with a carriage and pair." Boy-What? I didn't know Smith had a horse or ouggy to his name." Monk-"He hasn't; baby carriage and twins are what I referred

Lawrence American: Office Boy-There's letter for you on the table, Mr. Spinks. Spinks looks at it and finds that it is a bill or his wedding suit. As he has been mar ried fifteen years he wonders how it happens to be on his table.] Spinks-Who brought this? Office Boy-A messenger boy, sir, Spinks-Ah! That accounts for it.

A SMALL RIOT AT THE PEN.

The Foreman of the Collar Shop Gets a Drubbing.

BREAD AND WATER FOLLOW.

Plain Diet and Solitary Confinement Prescribed for the Unruly Convicts-State House Jottings.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BEE, 1020 P STREET, LINCOLN, July 26.

For some time past "Cooney" Schlandorf, foreman of the collar shop at the penitentiary, has been on bad terms with several of the convicts in his employ, owing to the fact that they did not work to suit him and were consequently reprimanded. This morning, while Schlandorf was at work with his back turned toward two of the insubordinates, they jumped upon him, and bearing him to the floor, were administering severe punishment, when Albert Mudra, foreman of the harness shop, took a hand in the fracas. He struck one of the men a severe blow but failed to floor him, but he himself had a finger broken on his right hand. The noise of the struggle brought one of the guards to the scene, but as he was about to separate the men another convict picked up a hammer and struck the guard, knocking him down. At this juncture a half-dozen guards appeared and they quickly downed the three re-calcitrants and put them in the dark cell, where they will do penance on a bread-and-water diet for one week. Schlandorf and Mudra and the guards were pretty badly cut about the head and face, but all are back at work this afternoon. There are about fifty convicts employed in this department, and they were all witnesses of the affair.

The Trombley Case. It goes without saying that the case of Sheridan Graves, charged with ravishing little Cora Trombley, and that of James Sharp and Della Berry, charged with enticing the girl to a life of shame, tried before Judge Stewart yesterday afternoon, is the most aggravated case of moral crookedness ever heard in the county court of Lancas ter county. The Bee cited the fact this morning that the parties de-fendant had been bound over to answer to the district court, and in default of bonds had been committed to the county jail. It appears that the end of the case is not yet. To-day Mr. Trombley, the father of Cora, swore out warrants for the arrest of Charles Doyle and Gardiner Haynes, charging them with debauching Cora, who is under the age of consent. In conversation with THE BER representative, Mr. Trombley states that he little dreamed of his daughter's waywardness until he found out that she had gone from home, when he commenced a rigid in-vestigation into her conduct and habits. He further states that the parties complained of enticed her into the life she has been leading for a short time past, and that he does not believe that she is conscious of the enormous sin she has committed. Her sincerity and testimony before the court at-test this. It is thought that there is plenty of testimony to convict the woman Berry of being a procuress. Other arrests are to be made, and some of them will create no little surprise. Mr. Trombley says that he proposes to see every person punished who has had a hand in ruining his daughter.

State House Jottings. The state board of transportation will meet again Monday, August 5, at 2 o'clock p. m. Auditor Benton will have the assessed valuation of the state by counties ready in a day

or two. It will show a marked increase over that of last year. Deputy "reasurer Bartlett, who has been on the sick list for several days past, is

again at his post.

The builder of the boiler and engine house is pushing his work. The walls are going up rapidly, and the ing shape. It is said that it will be com-pleted a month before the contract calls for it. Lanham still whittles away on his conract on the capitol grounds. is a change in present movements his work will not be finished this year. There is talk that a good deat of the work that he has done will have to be gone over again.

Robert Glenn is Insane. The testimony in the case of Robert Glenn, alleged to be insane, was concluded this morning before Judge Stewart, and the decree is that he is not of sound mind, and is incompetent and unable to transact business. Richard Cunningham was appointed guar-dian to take charge of his affairs. Glenn owns a fine farm that adjoins the Wesleyan university on the east, and has been a resident of the county for over twenty years. He appears to be intensely melancholy, and is the victim of vagaries, but is not violent in any manner. On the contrary, he is very tractable, and shuns the companionship of any of his neighbors. He has been a Catholic com-On the contrary, he is very tract municant until within the past year, but he hugs the delusion that the church is persecuting him, or, as he puts 't, has it in for him. Another of his delusions is that his

house is the abode of witches. Judge Hilton Arrested. George H. Hilton, familiarly known as Judge Hilton, was arrested to-day as he was about to take the train, on the complaint of Baldwin Bros., for uttering checks without the money in bank to cash them. He was taken before Judge Snelling, who fined him \$1 and costs and adjudged that he pay the amount of the face of the checks, \$10, or stand committed to the county jail until paid. Hilton is a man nearly or quite sov-enty years of age, and at one time possessed considerable wealth. He has lived in Lincoln a number of years and is well known. He asked that the sentence of the court be carried out, as he had no means to pay the

City News and Notes. John E. Sherwin, mayor, and Frank Dalezell, city attorney of Fremont, were at the auditor's office to register five sets of paving, curbing and guttering bonds to-day.

The case of Laura Veneman vs. Addison McCurtain, on error from the district court of Pheips county, was filed for hearing beof Phelps county, was need for hearing be-fore the supreme court to-day.

J. M. Hill, with Lininger, Metcalf & Co., Omaha, passed though Lincoln to-day en route to Tecumseh. He reports a splendid trade in the implement business.

The local political pot is fairly sizzling. It

appears that the fight has settled between the candidates for treasurer and sheriff. Burnham and Cobb appear to be running neck and neck for the former and John Trompen and Sam McClay for the latter but the conviction seems to be growing that but the conviction seems to be growing that Burnham and Trompen will come in on the iome stretch. Guests at the Hotel Hopkins number 287.

Fourteen have been received during the last month and eleven discharged. The warden says that he has a very orderly set of boys, all things considered. It is suggested that the cupola of the new court house would be the proper place for the town clock.

The paying grumbler is again abroad in the land. It is quite generally talked that not more than half of the brick paying contract can be finished before the close of the season. Grumblers, therefore, are legion along all streets where this part of the city's work is in hand, G. P. Stebbins, E. M. Morsman and E. J.

Murphy, of Omaha; E. M. Correll, of Habron; Frank M. Osterhout, of David City; G. Norberg, of Holdrege, and Charles M. Murdock were among the Nebraska registrations at the Capital to-day.

Fred Benzinger, of the Capital City Fred Beuzinger, of the Capital City Courier, and W. Morton Smith, of the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, Whyn she had Children, she gave them Casteria

Omaha Republican, returned home from the Iewa regatta at Spirit Lake to-day, via Fremont. The boys report an interesting time and exciting races.

EDITOR WEST IS OUT.

The Alleged Wrecker of the Chicago Times is Bounced.

CHICAGO, July 26 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The troubles of the Times newspaper company have culminated in the retirement of Mr. James West. He not only resigns from the editorship of the paper, but surrenders also his entire interest in the property. The story of Mr. West's Napoleonic career as a newspaper publisher is a composite and highly colored narrative. By the investment of a few thousands of doliars, the stretching of credit to the utmost, and the exercise of extraordinary boldness, he acquired and has held for twenty months control of a once powerful and extremely valuable newspaper. The details of the schemes he employed, as disclosed by the investigation of the stockholders, just closed,

would fill several bulky volumes." The article goes on at great length to detall the affairs of West and the Times since the syndicate purchased it a year and a half ago. It alleges that when West and Clint Snowden, his managing editor, had a disagreement eight months ago, Snowden compelled West to pay him \$20,000 after he had retired. Since the lowa stockholders have been here investigating there have been many stormy sessions. West holding a mamany stormy sessions. West holding a majority of the Times' stock was disposed to hold on at all hazards, but finally a compromise was reached. A last meeting was held yesterday. West is to retire within a week. The exact terms of the agreement are unknown, but upon excellent authority they are believed to be that West retires from the editorship of the paper and surrenders to the other stockholders his entire interest, they to assume all liabilities. The stock-holders are to pay Mr. Wost in cash a sum between \$10,000 and \$20,000. Mr. West is to be let down easily in the editorial columns of the Times and it is to be given out that an

amicable settlement was reached.
Who is to edit the Times? It is understood that one of West's stipulations was that Mr. Dunlop should not be made editor in his stead, but that the stockholders reserved this right, and it is probable that Mr. Dunlon will presently turn up as managing editor of the paper. Now the controlling stockholders are said to have money to make the Times com-pany wholly solvent.

IS MARY ANDERSON INSANE? A Report That the Actress is Suffer-

ing From Paresis. New York, July 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- A weekly society and theatrical paper asserts that Mary Anderson is suffering from a dangerous form of paresis, and at present is really confined in a private asylum abroad. It is said ber failure in this country before going across the water was the result of a gradual breaking down of her faculties and physical powers consequent upon excessive work. For two years before she had studied harder than ever, and at the same time attended with care to the minutest matters connected with the stage management of her company. Being of an exceedingly nervous and high wrought tempera-

ment, this told on her.

The report as given above has not been verified, and Miss Anderson's friends in this city are very loath to believe it. Nearly all the theatrical people are horror-struck at the announcement, but declare it must not be so bad as reported. It is feared, however, that little reliable information can be obtained until the return of Henry Abby from to see Miss Anderson.

A Dakota Wheat Field. Hamlin Garland in Youth's Companion. Like liquid gold the wheat-field lies, A marvel of yellow and russet and green, That ripples and runs, that floats and flies, With the subtile shadows, the change, the

sheen, That plays in the golden hair of a girlripple of amber -a flare Of light sweeping after-a curl In the hollows like swirling feet Of fairy waltzers, the colors run o the western sun Through the deeps of the riponing

Broad as the fleckless soaring sky, Mysterious, fair as the moon-led sea, The vast plain flames on the dazzled eye Under the fierce sun's alchemy. The slow hawk stoops To his prey in the deeps;

The sunflower droops To the lazy wave; the wind sleeps. Then all in dazzting links and loops, A riot of shadow and shine, A glory of clive and amber and wine, To the westering sun the colors run Through the deeps of the ripening O glorious land! My western land,

Out spread beneath the setting sun! Once more amid your swells I stand, And cross your sod-lands dry and dun I hear the jocund calls of me Who sweep amid the ripened grain With swift, stern reapers, once again The evening splender floods the plain The crickets' chime

Makes pauscless rhyme, And splendid color ramp and run Before the wind's feet In the wheat! Woman's Reason.

Kearney Enterprise. Ev'ry bit of woman's reason, And all of woman's laws, Are embraced in seven letters That spell the word "because."

BEST IN THE WORLD. Further Great Cures of Skin Diseases by

the Cuticura Remedies. oy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible Condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur Springs fail. Cured by Cuticura

Borings fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your Cuticura Remedies in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body ware in a terriblecoudition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did. He took one and half bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the Cuticura Resolvent, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the Cuticura Resolvent, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the Cuticura Rolp in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the Cuticura Soar and rubbing in the Cuticura Soar and rubbing in the Cuticura. One bottle of Cuticura Resolvent being used. They have proved successfullin every case where I have advised the use of them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement.

JOHN R. BERO,

American House, Hogansburgh, N. Y. An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured. An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured.

I have been addicted since hat March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the litching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Curicura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Curicura and Curicura Soaresternally, and RESOLVEST internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK,

Broad Brook, Conn.

Cutleurs Remedies

Curteura Remedies
Cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, buring, scaly, and pinoply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, emptions, sores, scales and crusts, whether simple, acrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Boid everywhere, Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, 31. Prepared by the Potter Drice and Chemical Componation, Boston, Ed Sun Custoff of the Componation, Boston, pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials

PAINS AND WEAKNESS of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and intallible Antidota to Pain, Indiammation and Weakness, the Curingua Amri-Pain Plastica.

The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.